# Chicago Tribune.

VOLUME XVII. CHICAGO, MONDAY, MARCH 7, 1864. NUMBER 237.


## NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

### FROM WASHINGTON—CONGRESSIONAL AND MILITARY MATTERS.

### Kilpatrick's Raid—Great Destruction of Property—An Engagement near Richmond.

### FULL DETAILS OF GENERAL CUSTAR'S BRILLIANT AFFAIR.

### Sherman's Expedition—Conflicting Statements—Report that He is about to Invade Georgia.

### GREAT MOVEMENT OF REBEL TROOPS IN WEST VIRGINIA.

### An Emphatic Voice for Abraham Lincoln from Ohio.

### GENERAL GRANT EN ROUTE TO WASHINGTON.

### An Extensive Drug Establishment Burned in Boston.

### The Notorious Guerilla Richardson Killed.

### FROM THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

### Important from Gens. Custars and Kilpatrick's Raid.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

WASHINGTON, March 5, 1864.

The statement that Kilpatrick's attempt to take Richmond was made in consequence of information brought by Col. Streight is denied. The expedition started before Streight's arrival and Streight expressed the opinion that Richmond was impregnable to the northern side. A long and lengthy dispatch to and from Kilpatrick and Butler to Cherrystone Inlet, was captured by the rebels.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF POTOMAC, March 4, 1864.

Deserters and contrabands have been coming in quite freely of late, until yesterday night last, when the line in the Rapidan put a check to the operation.

Gen. Meade and a part of his personal staff went to Washington to-day.

The rebels continue their devilities along the line of the railroad.

WASHINGTON, March 5.—The *Republican* of last evening says we are authorized to announce that the Government has received a dispatch from Gen. Butler, announcing that Gen. Kilpatrick succeeded in cutting the railroad communications between Richmond and Gen. Lee to Richmond by tearing up the rails on the railroad between Richmond and Hanover Junction, and destroying the canal and mills on the Pamunkey River. Kilpatrick also destroyed property belonging to the rebels, including a number of cattle of the rebellion. He was met by the enemy outside the defences at Richmond, and defeated. He passed within inside the outer works, where a splitting artillery engagement ensued, when Kilpatrick made a successful retreat. Kilpatrick finding the enemy and all the works too strong to allow him to reach the city for the purpose of setting free the prisoners confined there, drew and reached the lines of Gen. Butler with the loss of about 100 men.

It is accepted as a reason for the unexpected absence of Gen. Meade from the army that Gen. Kilpatrick, that the destruction of the telegraph and the track of the Virginia Central Railroad was accomplished by Gen. Custar, and that Kilpatrick after the occurrence, over the telegraph lines between Richmond and Gen. Lee's army, was ordered forward. This seems highly probable, from the fact that the expedition passed through Lee's rebels and between their army and Richmond, and turning up two battery fronts together with a considerable force belonging to the battery.

Captain Ash's gallantry, and the bravery of his men in accomplishing this feat in the face of a rebel cavalry brigade (Wickham's) drawn up in the woods not over three hundred yards distant, are universally mentioned in terms of the highest commendation. The enemy's second entirely at fault as to our strength, and for some time made no direct advance. Flanking columns of infantry were also sent out, and the enemy moving on our right and left, and Gen. Custar, having accomplished his satisfaction that Wickham's Brigade was in his satisfaction that Wickham's Brigade was in front of him, with a considerable force of infantry, together with a considerable force of infantry, and artillery in immediate front, abandoned the hope of advancing further in that direction, determined to return by the river. While on the other side of the river, bodies of cars were distinctly heard at Charlotte[illegible] doubtedly bringing reinforcements. On crossing the north bank of the river, the bridge, together with a large flouring mill, was burned by order of Gen. Custar.

The rebel force, under Wickham, was reinforced by Fitzhugh Lee with his longadicent force being apparent, Gen. C. retired his column up the Shannadoville road, halting soon after dusk. He had the horses fed and watered, and by midnight of the same day had charges were made on our rear guard by a small force in pursuit, but no casualties were sustained by our men.

Gen. Custar's military nature of the country and the bad condition of the roads, it was found necessary to halt for the night eight miles south of Shannadoville, in order to recuperate the cavalry and artillery horses.

Lieut.-Col. Stedman, of the 6th Ohio, commanding the detachment of five hundred men from Gen. Custar's Division, being in advance of the main column, reached Ashland at 10 o'clock, and halted, continued the march toward Madison Court House, striking there some time during the night. Orderlies were dispatched by Gen. Custar to Col. Stedman, directing him to return, but, owing to the darkness of the night and the distance to which he advanced beyond the main column, they were unable to intercept him.

By this Gen. Custar was left with only 1,500 men, nearly twenty miles from any infantry support, and in a country covered with thick woods, and in which he encountered a force of the enemy, reported by a vastly superior force of the enemy. Understanding the nature of the military condition, Gen. C. was prepared for any emergency which might arise. Should he be intercepted and find himself unable to force his way through, he was prepared to strike to the northward into the Luray Valley, and thence to Harper's Ferry, by the Blue Ridge. The skilful manner in which he subsequently completely outgeneraled the enemy, resulted in his safe return.

Early yesterday morning the column began its march from the northern side. A ring having been established by the enemy, who seemed to be unacquainted with the specific purpose of fighting, but with the intention of preventing our returning. Gen. Custar's whole party. A short distance to the rear, Gen. Custar, finding that the enemy intended to receive the flanking, in Burton's Ford, from which point they could command the crossing of the Stoanardville road two miles from the river.

At the junction of these roads, on an embrence, a large force of the enemy's cavalry was discovered. They were immediately charged and driven back in confusion by the act of Gregg's Division of artillery, which was soon placed in position on the high ground occupied by them, poured in a well directed fire which soon put the whole force of the enemy to flight.

In the first charge thirty rebel prisoners were taken, who stated that the whole of Wickham's brigade, consisting of the 1st Regiment, under command of Captain Ash, was sent down the river on the day previous, for the purpose of discovering Custar's force, and destroying the canal and mills on the Pamunkey River. Discovering Custar's force in front, they made a charge, which was soon checked by the artillery, when Wickham's whole force moved forward in line of battle. Next morning, about 9 o'clock, Gen. Custar marched on toward the right road, having found that the rebel reinforcements were in a short distance. He destroyed that Stuart, with his ragged but indomitable force, had left the night before, and was in the rear. As they neared Stanardsville, which is about 15 miles from the picturesque little village of Orange Court House, the rebel cavalry were drawn up in line across the road. This meant hostility. For some time the enemy kept up a heavy fire of artillery, but it was soon to do. The object of their warfare, and dangerous, and quite a number of cavalry were killed. The Central Road to Richmond, but they had no intention of fighting them so far to the rear. All this betokened our force in front of the section of Ransom's battery, and that slightly to the right of the position occupied by Gregg's Division. Finding that progress was impossible, I was proposed to throw these two Parrott guns into the fiercest and deepest ditch; but Gen. Custar promptly declared he would fight his way through. He ordered a charge, which was led by him in person, and which resulted in the capture of the two guns now opened on them, and completed their discomfiture that was fast causing their lines to waver.

They fled hastily, and our men pursued them rapidly, but they reached another road which gave us a chance for egress. Three rebels were killed in the charge, and a considerable number wounded. Many prisoners were taken, but the most of whom succeeded in making their escape.

Gen. Custar, after leaving the line in the direction of Stanardsville, and knowing it must be Custar, ordered back with his brigade, horse and wagon, men to the relief of the (unsupported part). They proceeded till the enemy was met, and Custar discovered to be safe, when they also returned without damage.

The expedition was highly successful. The diversion created in favor of Gen. Kilpatrick could not have been greater.

The First and Sixth Corps remained on the open ground exposed to all the inclemency of the weather all night. At one time Gen. Sedgwick was at a loss how to proceed.

No intelligence has been received from General Custar's force, though the command is supposed to have got safely within clouds screened a most successful movement. All last everything was discovered by the engineering favorably, and the industry are by the troops on the homeward march.

ARRESTING OFFICERS OF GEN. CUSTAR'S RAID TO-WARD CHARLOTTESVILLE.

[Correspondence N. Y. Tribune.]

CULPEPER COURT HOUSE, Va., Wednesday morning, March 4, 1864.

Gen. Custar's reconnoitering expedition returned home last night after having completed, when the rebel force, and the railroad between Gordonsville and Charlottesville, one of the most daring raids of the war.

In my dispatch of Monday I mentioned the fact that Gen. Custar had left his camp on the 28th ult., with the 1st, 2d, and 5th United States, 6th Ohio, 6th Pennsylvania, 1st New York and 1st New Jersey cavalry, in all 1,500 men, passed through Madison Court House early that morning, in direction of Capt. French's battery, commanded by Lieut. Porter, accompanied the cavalry.

The troops were 16 light, marching order, and moved rapidly toward Stanardsville, distant, north-west from Madison 12 miles, crossing the Rapidan at Banks' Mills Ford. At Stanardsville the enemy's pickets were driven in, and retired precipitately before our advance. Meeting with no opposition, Gen. Custar pushed on to the Virginia Central River, crossing at Burton's Bridge, a long wooden structure spanning the river at a point distant three miles from Gordonsville, and seven from Charlottesville. Here he had received orders to reach if possible. The rebel pickets on the opposite bank withdrew over the hills as our forces crossed, and soon after the enemy opened with artillery, without, however, doing any injury to our men, who were sheltered by the hills on the other side of the river.

Owing to the torpid state of the country, which was wooded and hilly, the exact location of the enemy was not at first discovered, and a squad of men, under Captain Ash, was sent down the river on the left for a similar purpose. Discovering an artillery camp some distance down the river, Captain Ash, with his squadron, consisting of only sixty men, immediately charged it, destroying the tents, blowing up six caissons, and turning up two battery fronts, together with a considerable force belonging to the battery.

Captain Ash's gallantry, and the bravery of his men in accomplishing this feat in the face of a rebel cavalry brigade (Wickham's) drawn up in the woods not over three hundred yards distant, are universally mentioned in terms of the highest commendation. The enemy's second entirely at fault as to our strength, and for some time made no direct advance. Flanking columns of infantry were also sent out, and the enemy moving on our right and left, and Gen. Custar, having ascertained to his satisfaction that Wickham's Brigade was in front of him, with a considerable force of infantry, and artillery in immediate front, abandoned the hope of advancing further in that direction, determined to return by the river. While on the other side of the river, bodies of cars were distinctly heard at Charlotte[illegible] doubtedly bringing reinforcements. On crossing the north bank of the river, the bridge, together with a large flouring mill, was burned by order of Gen. Custar.

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MONDAY, MARCH 7, 1864.

## KENTUCKY.

It is a pity that Kentucky cannot make up her mind to be wholly and entirely like other commonwealths, in the same circumstances. But there seems to be a notion, very widely spread among the inhabitants of that State, that Kentucky does not belong to the rest of the world, but is a sort of specialty, set apart by the Creator, with peculiar privileges, and with a freedom from the ordinary liabilities of humanity.

This position was taken at the beginning of the war; and though we had supposed it for the most part given up, it still seems to be adhered to, even by good, and we must believe, loyal men.

There seems to be a notion in that State that Kentucky is to go through this war and carry with her unscathed her peculiar institution. No matter what becomes of slavery in Tennessee, Mississippi and Louisiana, Kentucky is to have it safe and sound; and the General Government is bound to aid and protect her in saving it.

That this claim is less offensively urged than in the beginning of the rebellion, is true. A set of men much more reasonable, and with a better style of patriotism, are coming before the public. Old Gov. Wickliffe was set aside at the late election. Garret Davis has probably got pretty much through. But the new tribe do not talk like other men. Bramlette, Powell and Maloy cannot put the thing into Hillyboleth. They hiss and splutter when they try to talk loyalty. In other words, they insist that the General Government shall not come into Kentucky to recruit black men for her armies. The idea of black men in the army at all is evidently not agreeable to them; but if they must be had, go elsewhere to procure them. But why not recruit black men in Kentucky? We are aware of no special service rendered by that State which puts its Government and the country under any obligation to her more than to others. Where are those who felt that the peculiar course of Kentucky had been a great damage to the cause of the Union from the first; that her position of "neutrality" through the early days of the war was an outrage upon her obligations, and that the case had been better, had she even gone into rebellion like Tennessee. But it is not worth while now to care for that matter. The past may well enough be forgotten. And it is time she had done with her sectional kicking colts and prancing nags are not long to be paid much attention to in the team of the Union. Horses that will draw all the time one way, are what is wanted now.

As to the question of blacks, an Ethiopian in Kentucky is not more important, than we are aware, than in any other State. He is no more an important personage than if he dwelt in Arkansas, or Maryland. He is precisely as much in obligation to military service as if he had always been a free preacher or county of any commonwealth of the Union. This is true in whatever way you look at him. If you regard him as property, the Government has a right to him. It takes Kentucky horses, and pigs, and steers, as soon as it takes any other. True it pays for them. So is it ready to pay for the Ethiopian. The master can get them in greenbacks, for his "property," and that is probably quite as much as he is worth in any part of that "sovereignty" at the present time.

But if you regard him as a "person," the claim holds just as good. The white man is freely yielded, as Gen. Bramlette and Maloy both allow. Is the black "person" any better, more precious, or more unfit, than the sons of her best citizens?

And so does the bogus Confederacy even regard it. She has used the blacks in the war from the first; and has just passed a new act conscripting the free blacks into the army, and 20,000 slaves as workmen and waiters. But if you put them into the army at all, so far as the principle goes, it does not matter what particular service you set them at. They are a part of the army, whether they carry a gun, handle ordnance, dig trenches, drive teams, or cook for the officers. The question as to what you will put them to, is a matter of convenience, or perhaps of fitness. They take the place of soldiers, whatever they do. Whether you give them muskets depends on the fact whether they can use them well.

All that matter is to be left to the judgment of the government after it has got them. In any event, the Government can go into Kentucky and enlist men, black or white, or brown or speckled, just as they happen to be colored.

What is the objection? Clay Smith thinks "it will retard the progress of the Union feeling in Kentucky." Perhaps it will, but perhaps it will not. There is a party in that State already, which demands exactly this thing, which the tender-footed of her sons are so afraid of. They are for fighting the rebels not only, but for so fixing things that there will be no rebels again to fight. In other words, they are for putting Cuffy, bond or free, into the army, and making them free. Perhaps this party is already larger than Mr. Smith is aware of; and perhaps it will grow much faster than he anticipates.

But whether it be so or not, we are for seeing the thing put through. If Kentucky Unionism is of so fragile a sort that it cannot be handled, let it take its chances. It is too late in the day to be fooling over the differences between secession and loyalty. The Union wants soldiers. Kentucky has got them to spare. Let us have them. She offers us white ones. But we want black ones, too. We will take the Saxons, but we must have the Nubians also.

Let us have no more conditions of loyalty, no more of this assumption that slavery is any more sacred in one State than it is in another.

## THE SOUTHERN CONGRESSIONAL ADDRESS.

The rebel Congress, or perhaps our readers remember, uttered an address before its adjournment, to the people of the Confederate States; in which they rehash all the falsehoods and blunders of the rebellion, so far as space is afforded. The attempt is, in the light of their experiences, to set forth a justification to themselves of their undertaking, and to say whatever they can to keep the public (rebel) courage up.

The tone of the document is greatly dejected. This fact, in itself, is proof that the peril of their position is known by nobody better than by themselves. The iron has entered into their soul, and there is no use in withholding the confession of it. The document therefore is apologetic and tries to excuse, as well as it can, their failures. The reason of these it professes to find in the vast disproportion of the population of the two sections, and in "the deficiency of skilled labor in the South." Something then has been learned. "Skilled labor, has a value even in the eyes of rebels. The "mudsills," and "greasy mechanics" may gain an advantage in war.

But after all, what is the hope of these men as to the future, with which they strive to buoy up the courage of their people? When sifted it all centers in the North. It is not, my people, in European intervention; it is not in their own power to acquire independence. But their independence they hope to gain, and talk of course of nothing less. They desire "peace" intensely. Of course they do. That has been their desire, ever since they have found out what war means, and that one Southern could not whip five Yankees. But their terms of peace are such as are "consistent with the honor, and integrity, and independence of the States, and compatible with the safety of their domestic institutions." There you have it all. Independence—integrity—which means full boundaries—you understand—and safety of the institutions: which means slavery all mended up and made safe and sound. These gained, they will peace. Nobody with an ounce of wits supposes they don't. It is no news to tell us that; except we have made fools of ourselves, and have been imagining that they wanted peace on some other terms, such as we could afford also. But what is their hope of getting it? They imagine they have made a profound impression on the North. The gist of their statement is thus given:

> The Republican party was founded to destroy slavery out of the States, and (finding that it was protected in its existence to accomplish this object. The Union was a barrier to the consummation of its designs. It therefore framed a Constitution which was ill fated, recognized and protected slavery, and by which the Union was formed.
>
> The Union must therefore be sacrificed, and in pursuance of its unconstitutional policy, not party to the establishment of the new Confederacy, they proclaimed to be a renewal of the Union as it was when the voluntary assent of each State was given to its formation. This assent was withheld by secession. It is absurd to suppose that a Government really desirous of restoring the Union would not, in the first instance, secure the abolition of slavery, the immediate cause of the dissolution of the Union. The only policy, therefore, which can restore the Union is the abolition of slavery as a basis, and the establishment of a State, and that a Republican State, in every one of the seceding States

## Miscellaneous.

**HAIR.**

**IODINE WATER.**

A Solution of IODINE in PURE WATER, WITHOUT A SOLVENT.

It acts upon the

HAIR, SCALP, LIVER, KIDNEYS, DIGESTIVE ORGANS, AND GLANDULAR SYSTEM.

The great success which has attended the use of IODINE WATER in private practice, and the indorsement of HAIR MEDICAL AUTHORITY, entitles it to be recommended it, feeling confident that with fair trial it will attain to a high position as a remedy for diseases of the hair. Diseases in all forms, Consumption, Cancer, Scrofula, Heart, Liver, and Kidney Complaints, Pimples on the Face, Skin Diseases, Worms, Erysipelas, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Nervous Maladies, Dyspepsia, Debility, Spinal Affections, Mercurial Diseases, &c.

Full directions accompany each bottle.

Price $1 per bottle, or half dozen at one time, $5.

Sold by druggists in generally.

Send for circular containing testimonials.

Depot for the sale of the genuine Iodine Water, and for the sale only by DR. D. ADDINGTON & CO., Physicians and Chemists, 68 Broadway, New York.

Sold by [illegible] 161 Lake street, Chicago.

**BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES** — **COUGHS AND COLDS**

**Hostetter's Stomach Bitters.**

Nature tells us that unless the stomach is kept in order the whole system suffers. Hostetter's Stomach Bitters is the only remedy that can be depended upon to regulate the stomach, liver and bowels, and at the same time purify the blood. HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS, although offered to the public as a remedy for all diseases of the stomach, is not a nostrum, but is the result of long and careful study by a physician who has had large experience in the treatment of the class of diseases for which it is recommended. It is not a drug store compound, and may be taken not only by the invalid, but by persons in the enjoyment of the most robust health, without fear of evil consequences.

Sold by all Druggists and Dealers in Medicines in the United States and most Foreign Countries. Beware of many counterfeits.

**THE CONFESSIONS AND EXPERIENCE OF AN INVALID.**

Published by request of a CAUTION TO YOUNG MEN who suffer from the effects of youthful indiscretion, sent free of charge, in a sealed envelope, to any address. Address HOWARD ASSOCIATION, No. 2 South Ninth street, Philadelphia, Pa.

**CAPTAINS OF VESSELS,**

AND OTHERS, on the Lakes, can be supplied with a superior article of Lard Oil, for burning in Signal Lamps, by addressing [illegible] Chicago. It has been used for the past season by the Propeller Ogontz, and has given entire satisfaction. Price, 90 cents per gallon. Put up in packages to suit purchasers. Orders by mail promptly attended to.

**READY.—Official.** The Enrollment will be closed February 20th, 1864. Persons who have not been enrolled will be liable to draft. Office, 115 Clark street, New Tribune building, Room No. 1.

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**LOOK FOR THE RED WAGONS.**

Having secured a very large stock of the

**BEST ICE**

ever offered for sale in this market, we are prepared to supply families, in every part of the city, on reasonable terms.

We have also a large stock of

**LAKE ICE,**

Which we will deliver to Retailers, on board vessels, at the lowest rates. Leave orders at office, foot of Rush street.

**EVERYBODY**

Will find it for their interest to call at the Depot, foot of Rush street, before purchasing elsewhere.

WARNARS, WILLARD & CO.

**LAZARUS' SILVERMAN,**

No. 6 Lasalle street, 2nd floor, Chicago, Ill., will sell at Auction, every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 10 o'clock a. m., a general assortment of Boots and Shoes, Hats and Caps, Trunks, Valises, Carpet Bags, Umbrellas, Parasols, Canada Hats, Palm Leaf Hats, Shaker Hoods, Ladies', Misses', and Children's Hats, &c., &c.

Goods will be received for sale every day, and sold on commission. Cash advances made on consignments.

**Miscellaneous.**

**DOCKS TO LEASE**

ON

**South Branch Chicago River.**

Situated between South and Union streets, and fronting on the City Dock, and extending back to Canal street. Apply to

**SILK HATS,**

AND

**SOFT HATS**

SPRING STYLES JUST RECEIVED BY

**J. A. SMITH & CO.**

**TO FRUIT GROWERS AND SHIPPERS.**

**WANTED,**

By a party established in the Fruit and Domestic Fruit Business,

**VALUABLE BUSINESS FRUIT PERMIT FOR SALE.**

**BARLEY MALT**

**FOR SALE.**

**MILITARY GOODS.**

**Special Notices.**

**PLANTATION BITTERS,**

Recommended by the highest medical authority, and so skillfully combined with vegetable tonics, as to please the most delicate stomach. They are a sure protection against fever and ague, and all malarious diseases, if taken occasionally as a preventive. They are extensively agreeable to the taste, and are prepared expressly for family use, and for those who cannot procure the pure article elsewhere.

They are a mild stimulant, and will not intoxicate, even when taken by children, in any quantity.

They are composed entirely of vegetable extracts, and contain no poisonous ingredients, such as are found in many of the bitters now in use.

They are a sure remedy for all diseases arising from a disordered condition of the stomach, liver, or blood, and will cure nine cases out of ten of Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint, and Nervous Headache.

They are a gentle purgative, and will relieve Costiveness, Piles, Worms, Jaundice, Colic, Pain in the Stomach, Sick Headache, Fever, Ague, Dysentery, Diarrhœa, Eruptions of the Skin, Boils, Blotches, Pimples, Tetter, Salt Rheumatism, Scurvy, and all diseases arising from Impure Blood, or Obstructions of the Natural Discharges.

They are a splendid appetizer, and will create a desire for food in the most delicate stomach.

They are a sure cure for Female Weakness, Dysopsia, Debility, Spinal Affections, Mercurial Diseases, &c.

Full directions accompany each bottle.

Price $1 per bottle, or half dozen at one time, $5.

Sold by druggists generally.

Beware of worthless imitations. Ask for PLANTATION BITTERS, and see that the signature of WALKER & GARGETT is on the wrapper of each bottle.

P. H. DRAKE & CO.,

No. 1 Astor House, New York.

**Bull's Cedron Bitters.**

Let those who have doubted the virtues of BULL'S CEDRON BITTERS, if any such there be, read the following particulars from gentlemen well known in the community, and doubts as to their merits will be removed:

LOUISVILLE, KY., June 30, 1863.

To the undersigned, have seen many good effects resulted by the use of Dr. JOSH. BULL'S CEDRON BITTERS in cases of general debility and prostration of the system, and believe in general we would recommend it to the Southern Army. A dose or two seldom particularly would this be the case, especially those who are exposed to miasmatic influences in the Southern Army.

J. PHILIP SPEED, Collector 1st. Rev., St Division, Louisville.

HAMILTON, Collector of the Port of Louisville, Ky.

Hon. [illegible] Attorney General of Kentucky.

Hon. T. F. HENDERSON, Cor. Secretary of Sanitary Commission.

Hon. [illegible] Congressman.

[illegible] RICHER & CO., Publishers Democrat.

[illegible] FORBY, Proprietor Louisville Journal.

[illegible] Proprietor Louisville Courier.

[illegible] Proprietors, cor. Market and Fourth streets, Louisville, Ky.

[illegible] Proprietors, cor. Third and Main streets, Louisville, Ky.

[illegible] Proprietors, cor. Main and Jefferson streets, Louisville, Ky.

[illegible] Proprietors, cor. Third and Main

Chicago Tribune.
MONDAY, MARCH 7, 1881.

## THE CITY.

**Physical Culture—Its Necessity and Practicability—The Old and the New.**

Chester Hone—Cet. Cameron's (1810) Cyrus Hone—Cet. Cameron's (1810) Cyrus Hone—Cet. Cameron's (1810) Cyrus